



US00PP30434P3

(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Alfred et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP30,434 P3**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Apr. 23, 2019**

(54) **CANNABIS PLANT NAMED 'LW-BB1'**

(50) Latin Name: ***Cannabis indica* L.**

Varietal Denomination: **LW-BB1**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/731,501**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 21, 2017**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2018/0376644 P1 Dec. 27, 2018

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2018.01)
A01H 6/28 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./263.1**
CPC **A01H 6/28** (2018.05)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC Plt./263.1
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

PUBLICATIONS

The *Cannabis* encyclopedia Jorge Cervantes. Chapter 2 Measuring Cannabinoids. p. 23-32. 2015.*

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

'LW-BB1' is a high yielding female *Cannabis* cultivar. The plant shows strongly apically dominant vertical branches, vigorous growth and dark green foliage. The cultivar is very resistant to fungal diseases showing particular resistance to powdery mildew. The inflorescences, which are compact and almost round, are densely covered by glandular trichomes as are the subtending, densely packed foliar bracts. The stems and petioles show purplish markings and the entire inflorescence takes on a somewhat purple cast at maturity. The dried inflorescence shows a richness of terpenoids including β -Myrcene, α -Pinene, Terpinolene and β -Caryophyllene.

6 Drawing Sheets

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Genus and species: *Cannabis indica* L.
Varietal denomination: 'LW-BB1'.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Not Applicable

U.S. GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Not Applicable

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a new and distinct cultivar of *Cannabis*, botanically known as *Cannabis indica*, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name 'LW-BB1.'

'LW-BB1' is the product of a planned breeding program intended to combine some of the most desirable characteristics of two traditionally available varieties. There is considerable botanical controversy surrounding the number of species that are members of the genus *Cannabis*. Although there is strong taxonomic support for treating all *Cannabis* varieties as members of a single, heterogeneous species (*C. sativa*), there is also some precedent for dividing the larger stature varieties that have been selected for fiber production from the somewhat smaller varieties that have been selected primarily for their herbal and medicinal qualities. Under this

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rubric, the fiber varieties are denominated *C. sativa* and the herbal varieties are denominated *C. indica*. Traditional morphological descriptions find that "*sativa*" varieties are tall with long internodes, long time to maturity and have thin/narrow leaflets; whereas "*indica*" varieties are short, bushy plants with short time to maturity (more responsive to short day conditions) and have wide/broad leaflets. *Cannabis* varieties are often indicated as being either "*sativa*" or "*indica*" as shorthand for the above-described characteristics. The precise genetic provenance of the many *Cannabis* cultivars currently in existence is largely unknown, and all varieties appear to be interfertile so that this shorthand does not denote species, subspecies or any taxonomic rank at all. The parents of 'LL-BB1' are considered to be "*indica*" varieties.

Chemotaxonomy further confounds the nomenclatural debate. Academically, many authors refer to "*sativa*" varieties as being CBD-A (cannabidiolic acid) dominant, with minimal, low levels of THC-A (tetrahydrocannabinolic acid); with the opposite being the case for "*indica*" varieties. Colloquially, however, both types are considered to be THC-A dominant but differ in their psychoactive properties with "*sativa*" varieties being uplifting and energizing, whereas "*indica*" varieties are relaxing and sedating. It has been claimed that the difference in psychoactive properties are caused by the "Entourage Effect" that emerges from the pharmacodynamics of the biologically active secondary